

AMENDED IN SENATE JULY 3, 2001
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 5, 2001
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 31, 2001
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 17, 2001
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 29, 2001

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2001–02 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 833

**Introduced by Assembly Member Steinberg
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Papan)**

February 22, 2001

An act to add Section 44258.10 to the Education Code, relating to teachers.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 833, as amended, Steinberg. Teachers: teacher qualification index.

Existing law authorizes a teacher who is authorized for single subject instruction to be assigned, with his or her consent, to teach any subject in his or her authorized fields at any grade level.

This bill would require the State Department of Education to calculate a teacher qualification index for each school pursuant to a prescribed rating system, to provide an indication of the qualifications of teachers employed at a school. The bill would require the State Department of Education to publish on the Internet the teacher qualification index, the ~~average number~~ *percentage* of ~~unqualified~~

underqualified teachers statewide, and the average number percentage of underqualified teachers employed by each district, and other related information.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

2 (a) California faces a shortage of credentialed teachers. This
3 crisis is particularly acute in low-performing schools serving
4 predominantly low-income minority pupils. These schools have
5 the most difficult time attracting and retaining fully credentialed
6 teachers.

7 (b) Across the state, the distribution of teachers without full
8 credentials who are not enrolled in a credential program leaves
9 poor and minority schools with an overconcentration of
10 underqualified teachers. Low-performing schools are staffed on
11 average by about 20 percent underqualified teachers. In contrast,
12 24 percent of California's highest performing schools have no
13 underqualified teachers.

14 (c) Studies show that this maldistribution of underqualified
15 teachers exists within school districts. There are districts in which
16 some schools have virtually no ~~noncredentialed~~ underqualified
17 teachers, while other schools within the same district have
18 upwards of 30 percent underqualified teachers.

19 (d) Studies repeatedly have shown that teacher quality is
20 primary among factors affecting a pupil's ability to learn. Thus, the
21 maldistribution of underqualified teachers across the state and
22 within school districts creates an unequal opportunity to learn for
23 many of California's poorest children.

24 (e) While most schools in California are assigned an Academic
25 Performance Index score, measuring pupils' performance on
26 certain standardized tests, currently no quantifiable standard exists
27 that measures a pupil's access to credentialed teachers or reflects
28 the distribution of credentialed teachers within a school district.

29 (f) Parents and the public have a right to know the extent to
30 which pupils are being taught by fully credentialed teachers.

31 (g) All children in California have the right to be taught by a
32 fully qualified teacher. An index measuring a pupil's access to

1 credentialed teachers will establish a clearly defined standard, set
2 realistic benchmarks against which to measure improvement, and
3 help to direct state and district resources toward those schools that
4 need them most in order to meet this standard.

5 SEC. 2. Section 44258.10 is added to the Education Code, to
6 read:

7 44258.10. (a) The State Department of Education shall
8 calculate a teacher qualification index (TQI) for each school. The
9 Superintendent of Public Instruction shall annually publish TQI
10 results for each school on the Internet.

11 (b) The TQI is intended to provide an indication of teacher
12 qualifications for each school in California and shall be computed
13 using two equally weighted factors: the overall percentage of
14 underqualified teachers assigned to a school which shall be known
15 as the school's quantity rating and the degree to which this
16 percentage varies from the average percentage of underqualified
17 teachers employed by the district which shall be known as the
18 distribution rating. The TQI shall be calculated for each school by
19 averaging the school's quantity rating and the school's distribution
20 rating and adjusting the TQI for a more experienced teaching staff
21 pursuant to subdivision (c). Each school shall be assigned a TQI
22 between 1 and 10. Adjustments shall be made to the TQI to credit
23 schools with low percentages of first- and second-year teachers.

24 (1) Schools shall be assigned a quantity rating between 1 and
25 10.

26 (A) A school shall receive a quantity rating of "10" if the
27 percentage of underqualified teachers assigned to the school is less
28 than 5 percent.

29 (B) A school shall receive a quantity rating of "9" if the
30 percentage of underqualified teachers assigned to the school is
31 greater than or equal to 5 percent and less than 10 percent.

32 (C) A school shall receive a quantity rating of "8" if the
33 percentage of underqualified teachers assigned to the school is
34 greater than or equal to 10 percent and less than 15 percent.

35 (D) A school shall receive a quantity rating of "7" If the
36 percentage of underqualified teachers assigned to the school is
37 greater than or equal to 15 percent and less than 20 percent.

38 (E) A school shall receive a quantity rating of "6" if the
39 percentage of underqualified teachers assigned to the school is
40 greater than or equal to 20 percent and less than 25 percent.

1 (F) A school shall receive a quantity rating of “5” if the
2 percentage of underqualified teachers assigned to the school is
3 greater than or equal to 25 percent and less than 30 percent.

4 (G) A school shall receive a quantity rating of “4” if the
5 percentage of underqualified teachers assigned to the school is
6 greater than or equal to 30 percent and less than 35 percent.

7 (H) A school shall receive a quantity rating of “3” if the
8 percentage of underqualified teachers assigned to the school is
9 greater than or equal to 35 percent and less than 40 percent.

10 (I) A school shall receive a quantity rating of “2” if the
11 percentage of underqualified teachers assigned to the school is
12 greater than or equal to 40 percent and less than 45 percent.

13 (J) A school shall receive a quantity rating of “1” if the
14 percentage of underqualified teachers assigned to the school is
15 greater than or equal to 45 percent.

16 (2) Schools shall be assigned a distribution rating between 1
17 and 10.

18 (A) A school shall receive a distribution rating of “10” if the
19 percentage of underqualified teachers assigned to the school is less
20 than or equal to the average percentage of underqualified teachers
21 employed by the district.

22 (B) A school shall receive a distribution rating of “9” if the
23 percentage of underqualified teachers assigned to the school is
24 greater than 0, but less than 10 percent more than the average
25 percentage of underqualified teachers employed by the district.

26 (C) A school shall receive a distribution rating of “8” if the
27 percentage of underqualified teachers assigned to the school is
28 equal to or greater than 10, but less than 20 percent more than the
29 average percentage of underqualified teachers employed by the
30 district.

31 (D) A school shall receive a distribution rating of “7” if the
32 percentage of underqualified teachers assigned to the school is
33 equal to or greater than 20, but less than 30 percent more than the
34 average percentage of underqualified teachers employed by the
35 district.

36 (E) A school shall receive a distribution rating of “6” if the
37 percentage of underqualified teachers assigned to the school is
38 equal to or greater than 30, but less than 40 percent more than the
39 average percentage of underqualified teachers employed by the
40 district.

1 (F) A school shall receive a distribution rating of “5” if the
2 percentage of underqualified teachers assigned to the school is
3 equal to or greater than 40, but less than 50 percent more than the
4 average percentage of underqualified teachers employed by the
5 district.

6 (G) A school shall receive a distribution rating of “4” if the
7 percentage of underqualified teachers assigned to the school is
8 equal to or greater than 50, but less than 60 percent more than the
9 average percentage of underqualified teachers employed by the
10 district.

11 (H) A school shall receive a distribution rating of “3” if the
12 percentage of underqualified teachers assigned to the school is
13 equal to or greater than 60, but less than 70 percent more than the
14 average percentage of underqualified teachers employed by the
15 district.

16 (I) A school shall receive a distribution rating of “2” if the
17 percentage of underqualified teachers assigned to the school is
18 equal to or greater than 70, but less than 80 percent more than the
19 average percentage of underqualified teachers employed by the
20 district.

21 (J) A school shall receive a distribution rating of “1” if the
22 percentage of underqualified teachers assigned to the school is
23 equal to or greater than 80 percent more than the average
24 percentage of underqualified teachers employed by the district.

25 (3) An adjustment shall be made to the distribution rating of
26 schools with a low number of unqualified teachers to rectify a
27 statistical anomaly where a school with only 4 percent
28 underqualified teachers would be 400 percent over the district
29 average if the district average was just 1 percent, thus causing the
30 school to have a distribution rating of just one and corresponding
31 TQI of 5. The problem is corrected by making a distribution
32 adjustment to schools with low percentages of underqualified
33 teachers.

34 (A) For schools with a quantity rating of 10, add an adjustment
35 to the distribution rating of positive 9.

36 (B) For schools with a quantity rating of 9, add an adjustment
37 to the distribution rating of positive 7.

38 (C) For schools with a quantity rating of 8, add an adjustment
39 to the distribution rating of positive 5.

(D) For schools with a quantity rating of 7, add an adjustment to the distribution rating of positive 3.

(E) For schools with a quantity rating of 6, add an adjustment to the distribution rating of positive 1.

(F) In no case may a distribution rating exceed 10.

(c) Schools in which the percentage of first- and second-year credentialed teachers is less than 20 percent shall receive an adjustment to their TQI rating of positive 2.

(d) In addition to the TQI, the State Department of Education shall annually publish on the Internet ~~the average number of underqualified teachers statewide and the average number of underqualified teachers employed by the district.~~ *all of the following:*

(1) The data used to develop the TQI, including the overall number and percentage of underqualified teachers at each schoolsite.

(2) Each component of the TQI, including the quantity rating, the distribution rating, and the adjustment for a more experienced teacher workforce, if applicable.

(3) The percentage of underqualified teachers in each school district.

(4) The percent variance at each schoolsite from the school district average of underqualified teachers.

(5) The percentage of first and second year teachers in the state, in the school district, and at each schoolsite.

(6) The percentage of underqualified teachers statewide.

(e) For purposes of this section, an “underqualified teacher” is a teacher whose assignment is based on an emergency permit or waiver granted by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing. Interns participating in a program set forth in Article 7.5 (commencing with Section 44325) or Article 3 (commencing with Section 44450) of Chapter 3 are not “underqualified” for purposes of this section.